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Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

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Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 71/134. Section II contains information received from Member States since 2007 regarding the establishment of jurisdiction over their nationals whenever they serve as United Nations officials or experts on mission.

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I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 26 of its resolution 71/134, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and keep updated a report containing a compilation and a summary table of national provisions, based on information received from Member States since 2007, regarding the establishment of jurisdiction over their nationals whenever they serve as United Nations officials or experts on mission, in relation to crimes as known in their existing national criminal laws, particularly those of a serious nature. Since the adoption of resolution 62/63, information has been requested from Member States on their provisions establishing jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission. Paragraph 9 of resolution 71/134 contains the most recent such provision.

2. Between 6 December 2007 and 20 July 2016, 114 submissions from 57 Member States were received.[1] Seven submissions were received between 21 July 2016 and 1 June 2017 from among the 57 Member States that had submitted previously. A total of 121 written submissions from 57 Member States[2] have therefore been received. Additionally, by 1 June 2017, from among the 57 Member States, 12 responses had been received to the questionnaire prepared in 2016 by the Secretariat for consideration by Member States in submitting information to assist in the collation of information.[3]

3. The present report presents a summary table of the information received from Member States since 2007 regarding their national provisions. The table utilizes the framework set out in the questionnaire to disaggregate the information provided. Accordingly, the numbering of entries in the table follows that of the questionnaire. Limitations or exceptions to the responses from Member States included in the table are set out in the accompanying footnote. The information includes, to the extent provided by Member States, at the material time: (a) the available forms of jurisdiction through which criminal law is applicable to nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission; (b) the categories of national provisions which establish jurisdiction *ratione personae* over crimes committed extraterritorially by nationals while serving as United Nations officials and experts on mission; (c) the categories of national provisions which establish jurisdiction *ratione materiae* over crimes committed extraterritorially by nationals while serving as United Nations officials and experts on mission; (d) any applicable prerequisites to the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction for these nationals; (e) the legal basis for the application of rules of immunity to United Nations officials or experts on mission; (f) the extent to which military and/or civilian law is applicable to crimes committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission.

4. A compilation of the full submissions that have been received with respect to the establishment of jurisdiction over their nationals whenever they serve as United Nations officials or experts on mission can be found on the website of the Sixth Committee under the item entitled "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission" (available from http://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth).

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[1] These figures represent a slight adjustment to the totals set out in paragraph 25 of resolution 71/134.

[2] The Slovak Republic provided information in response to the resolution but not in relation to the issue of jurisdiction.

[3] For the questionnaire, see report of the Secretary-General on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (A/71/167, annex I, and Corr.1).

II. Summary table of national provisions

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
Argentina	(a) Territoriality (d) Effects doctrine (g) Other[1]	(e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (i) Public officials[2]	(a) General[3]		(a) 1946 Convention[4]	
Australia	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals[5] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (i) Military United Nations officials and experts on mission (ii) Police United Nations officials and experts on mission (iii) Civilian United Nations officials and experts on mission	(a) General (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[6]	(I) (c) Any other agreement[7] (II) (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official[8,9]	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (b) Specific agreement[10] with the United Nations (c) Specific agreement with the host State	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Austria	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality[11]	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[12] (e) Specific legislation for	(a) General[14] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to	(II) (b) Double criminality[16] (c) Presence of the offender in		

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
	(d) Effects doctrine (f) Universality	particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials[13]	"international crimes"[15] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State"	territory of forum State[17]		
Belarus	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons[18]	(a) General[19]	(I) (c) Any other agreement (d) National law (II) (b) Double criminality[20] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (c) Specific agreement with the host State	
Belgium	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality[21] (e) Protective principle[22] (f) Universality[23]	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons (d) Over foreign nationals[24] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	(a) General	(I) (d) National law[26] (II) (b) Double criminality[27] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[28] (d) *Ne bis in idem* (e) Permission to	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (b) Specific agreement with the United Nations (c) Specific agreement with the host State (d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
		(v) Other[25]		prosecute required by specific government official[29]		
Bolivia(Plurinational State of)	(a) Territoriality[30] (b) Nationality (d) Effects doctrine (e) Protective principle	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	(a) General[31] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations[32] (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security[32] (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[32]	(II) (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[33] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[34]	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (b) Specific agreement with the United Nations	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (e) Protective principle	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons[35] (d) Over foreign nationals[35] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[36]	(a) General[37] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations[38] (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[39]	(I) (d) National law (II) (b) Double criminality[40] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[41]	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (c) Specific agreement with the host State[42]	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Brazil	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals	(a) General[43]			
Bulgaria	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[45]	(a) General[46]		(a) 1946 Convention[4]	

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
	(d) Effects doctrine[44]					
Canada	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality[47] (c) Passive personality[48] (d) Effects doctrine (e) Protective principle (f) Universality[49] (g) Other[50]	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons[51] (d) Over foreign nationals[52] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (i) Military United Nations officials and experts on mission (ii) Police United Nations officials and experts on mission (iii) Civilian United Nations officials and experts on mission (iv) Public officials	(a) General[53] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations[54] (d) Limited to "international crimes"[55] (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[56]	(II) (b) Double criminality[56] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State (d) *Ne bis in idem* (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official[57]		(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Chile	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality[58] (c) Passive personality[59]	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[60]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (h) Limited to specific list of crimes			

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
China	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	(e) Limited to crimes accompanied with minimum imprisonment term[61]		(a) 1946 Convention[4]	
Colombia	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (d) Effects doctrine (e) Protective principle	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[62] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials (v) Other[63]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (e) Limited to crimes accompanied with minimum imprisonment term[64] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State"[65]	(II) (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[66] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[67] (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official[68]		
Croatia	(b) Nationality (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[69] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons:		(I) (c) Any other agreement (II) (b) Double criminality[71]		

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
		(v) Other[70]				
Cyprus	(b) Nationality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality[72]	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[73]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (e) Limited to crimes accompanied with minimum imprisonment term[74]	(II) (b) Double criminality[75]	(d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	
Czechia	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality[76] (c) Passive personality[77] (e) Protective principle (f) Universality (g) Other[78]	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons (d) Over foreign nationals	(a) General[79] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations[80] (d) Limited to "international crimes"[80] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State"[80] (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security[80] (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[80]	(I) (c) Any other agreement (II) (b) Double criminality[81] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[82] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[82]	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (c) Specific agreement with the host State	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Egypt	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals	(i) Other limitations to the application *ratione*	(c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum	(a) 1946 Convention[4]	

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
			materiae of domestic law[83]	State (d) *Ne bis in idem*		
El Salvador	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[84] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[85]	(a) General[86] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations	(II) (b) Double criminality (d) *Ne bis in idem*[87]	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (c) Specific agreement with the host State	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Estonia	(b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[88] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[89]	(a) General[90] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes"	(II) (b) Double criminality		
Finland	(a) Territoriality[91] (b) Nationality[92] (c) Passive personality[93] (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals[94] (c) Over stateless persons (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of	(a) General[96] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (e) Limited to crimes accompanied with	(II) (b) Double criminality[98] (d) *Ne bis in idem* (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official[99]	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (b) Specific agreement with the United Nations (c) Specific agreement with the host State	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
		persons: (iv) Public officials (v) Other[95]	minimum imprisonment term[97] (h) Limited to specific list of crimes			
Georgia	(b) Nationality[100] (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons (d) Over foreign nationals[101]	(a) General[102] (d) Limited to "international crimes"[101]	(II) (b) Double criminality[103]		
Germany	(b) Nationality (d) Effects doctrine (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons[104] (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	(a) General[105] (d) Limited to "international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security (h) Limited to specific list of crimes	(II) (b) Double criminality[106]		

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
Greece	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons (d) Over foreign nationals[107] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials (v) Other[108]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations[109] (d) Limited to "international crimes"[109] (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[109] (i) Other limitations to the application *ratione materiae* of domestic law[110]	(II) (b) Double criminality[111] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[112]		(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Guatemala	(a) Territoriality[113] (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality[114] (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals[115] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[116]	(II) (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[114] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[114,117] (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official[114]		

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
Guyana	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality[118]	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals	(h) Limited to specific list of crimes	(II) (b) Double criminality	(a) 1946 Convention[4]	
Iraq	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals[119] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	(i) Other limitations to the application *ratione materiae* of domestic law[120]	(I) (c) Any other agreement (II) (b) Double criminality[121] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[121] (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official	(b) Specific agreement with the United Nations (d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	
Ireland	(a) Territoriality[122] (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality[123] (f) Universality (g) Other[124]	(b) Over nationals[125] (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[126]	(h) Limited to specific list of crimes (i) Other limitations to the application ratione materiae of domestic law[127]	(II) (b) Double criminality[128]		(a) Exclusive application of military law to military personnel deployed as United Nations officials or experts on mission (b) Exclusive use of military courts for military personnel deployed as United Nations officials or experts on mission

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
Italy	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[129] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials (v) Other[130]	(a) General[130] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[131]	(II) (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[131]		(a) Exclusive application of military law to military personnel deployed as United Nations officials or experts on mission
Jordan	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals[132] (d) Over foreign nationals[133] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials (v) Other[134]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (i) Other limitations to the application ratione materiae of domestic law[135]	(I) (c) Any other agreement (d) National law (II) (d) *Ne bis in idem*[136]	(d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Kenya	(a) Territoriality[137] (b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals				

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
Kuwait	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals	(a) General	(II) (b) Double criminality[138] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[138] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[138]		
Lebanon	(a) Territoriality				(a) 1946 Convention[4] (b) Specific agreement with the United Nations[139]	
Liechtenstein	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals	(a) General[140]	(II) (b) Double criminality[141]		
Lithuania	(a) Territoriality[142] (b) Nationality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals[143] (d) Over foreign nationals[144]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (h) Limited to specific list of	(II) (b) Double criminality[146] (d) *Ne bis in idem*	(d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	(a) Exclusive application of military law to military personnel deployed as United Nations officials or experts on mission (b) Exclusive use of military courts for military personnel deployed as United Nations officials or experts on mission

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
			crimes[145]			
Mexico	(b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (d) Effects doctrine(f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[147]	(a) General[148] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations[149]	(II) (b) Double criminality (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State (d) *Ne bis in idem*		
New Zealand	(b) Nationality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[150]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State"[151] (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[152]			
Norway	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality	(b) Over nationals[155] (c) Over stateless persons	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (c) Limited to crimes of a	(I) (d) National law[158] (II) (b) Double	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (b) Specific agreement with the	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
	(e) Protective principle[153] (f) Universality (g) Other[154]	(d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	"serious nature" (d) Limited to "international crimes" (e) Limited to crimes accompanied with minimum imprisonment term[156] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (h) Limited to specific list of crimes (i) Other limitations to the application *ratione materiae* of domestic law[157]	criminality[159] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[160] (d) *Ne bis in idem*	United Nations	
Oman	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals[161]	(i) Other limitations to the application *ratione materiae* of domestic law[162]	(II) (d) *Ne bis in idem*		
Panama	(a) Territoriality (c) Passive personality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to	(II) (d) *Ne bis in idem*	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (d) Other general privileges and	

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
	(d) Effects doctrine (e) Protective principle (g) Other[163]		"international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (h) Limited to specific list of crimes		immunities applicable	
Paraguay	(a) Territoriality[164] (b) Nationality[165] (f) Universality (g) Other[166]	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials[167]	(a) General[168] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations	(II) (b) Double criminality (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[169]	(d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	
Peru	(a) Territoriality[170] (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (d) Effects doctrine[171] (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[172] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	(a) General[173] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (d) Limited to "international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of	(I) (c) Any other agreement (II) (a) Offence must be extraditable[173] (b) Double criminality[173] (c) Presence of the offender in	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
			the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security	territory of forum State[175] (d) *Ne bis in idem*		
Poland	(b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (d) Effects doctrine (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons (d) Over foreign nationals	(a) General[174] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (e) Limited to crimes accompanied with minimum imprisonment term[175] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security (h) Limited to specific list of crimes	(I) (d) National law (II) (b) Double criminality[175] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[175] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[176]	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Portugal	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality[177] (c) Passive personality (e) Protective	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals	(a) General[179] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (f) Limited to crimes affecting	(II) (b) Double criminality[180] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
	principle (f) Universality (g) Other[178]		"essential interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security	State[180]		
Qatar	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality[181]	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals	(f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[182] (i) Other limitations to the application ratione materiae of domestic law[183]	(II) (b) Double criminality[184] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[182] (d) *Ne bis in idem*		
Republic of Korea	(a) Territoriality[185] (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (e) Protective principle	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[186] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[187]	(a) General[188] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State"[189] (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security[189] (h) Limited to	(II) (b) Double criminality (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State (d) *Ne bis in idem*	(a) 1946 Convention[4]	(a) Exclusive application of military law to military personnel deployed as United Nations officials or experts on mission (b) Exclusive use of military courts for military personnel deployed

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
			specific list of crimes[189]			as United Nations officials or experts on mission
Serbia	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals	(a) General	(II) (b) Double criminality		
Slovenia	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (c) Passive personality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals	(a) General[190] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[191]	(II) (b) Double criminality (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[192] (d) *Ne bis in idem* (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official[193]		
South Africa	(b) Nationality[194] (g) Other[195]	(b) Over nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[196]	(h) Limited to specific list of crimes			
Spain	(a) Territoriality[197]	(b) Over nationals[199]	(a) General[200] (b) Limited to	(II) (b) Double		

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
	(b) Nationality (c) Passive personality[198] (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (iv) Public officials	international treaty obligations (c) Limited to crimes of a "serious nature" (d) Limited to "international crimes" (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[201]	criminality[202] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[203] (d) *Ne bis in idem*		
Sweden	(a) Territoriality[204] (b) Nationality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals[205] (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[206]	(a) General[207] (c) Limited to crimes of a "serious nature"[208] (d) Limited to "international crimes" (e) Limited to crimes accompanied with minimum imprisonment term[209] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential	(I) (d) National law (II) (b) Double criminality[210] (d) *Ne bis in idem* (e) Permission to prosecute required by specific government official[211]		(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
			interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security			
Switzerland	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality (e) Protective principle (f) Universality (g) Other[212]	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[213]	(a) General[214] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations[215] (c) Limited to crimes of a "serious nature"[215] (d) Limited to "international crimes"[215215] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State" (g) Limited to crimes affecting public security (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[216]	(II) (a) Offence must be extraditable (b) Double criminality[217] (c) Presence of the offender in territory of forum State[218] (d) *Ne bis in idem*	(a) 1946 Convention[4] (b) Specific agreement with the United Nations	(c) Potential application of civilian law/courts
Tunisia	(b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals[219]	(a) General (i) Other limitations to the application *ratione materiae* of	(II) (b) Double criminality (d) *Ne bis in idem*		

Member States	*Applicable grounds of jurisdiction*	*Jurisdiction ratione personae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Jurisdiction ratione materiae over crimes committed extraterritorially*	*Prerequisites to application of extraterritorial jurisdiction*	*Legal basis for applicable rules of immunity*	*Applicability to military personnel*
			domestic law[220]			
Turkmenistan	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality[221] (c) Passive personality[222] (e) Protective principle[222] (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (c) Over stateless persons (d) Over foreign nationals	(a) General[223] (b) Limited to international treaty obligations[224] (f) Limited to crimes affecting "essential interest(s) of the State"	(II) (b) Double criminality[225] (d) *Ne bis in idem*[226]	(d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(b) Nationality (f) Universality	(b) Over nationals (d) Over foreign nationals[227] (e) Specific legislation for particular categories of persons: (v) Other[228]	(b) Limited to international treaty obligations (c) Limited to crimes of a "serious nature" (d) Limited to "international crimes" (h) Limited to specific list of crimes[229]		(a) 1946 Convention[4] (d) Other general privileges and immunities applicable	
United States of America	(a) Territoriality (b) Nationality	(b) Over nationals[230]	(h) Limited to specific list of crimes[231]			
Yemen	(a) Territoriality (g) Other[232]					

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Summary table of national provisions)

[1] Jurisdiction over offences committed abroad by agents or employees of Argentine authorities in the performance of their duties.
[2] Only governmental agents and employees are covered. Not applicable to United Nations experts or officials.
[3] "General" in this category refers to general application of criminal law extraterritorially.
[4] Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946.
[5] Extraterritorial jurisdiction covers only Australians undertaking tasks in a foreign country by virtue of an agreement and who are not subject to criminal proceedings in the foreign country in question.
[6] Applicable to military personnel.
[7] Includes extradition treaties.
[8] Refers to public prosecutor/attorney-general/other specific government official(s).
[9] Written consent of a minister is required.
[10] "Specific agreement" refers to a status of forces agreement, status of mission agreement or other equivalent agreement.
[11] Applicable to situations in which both the offender and the victim are Austrian nationals and have their domicile in Austria.
[12] Applicable to persons covered by the effects doctrine. It also covers persons that have their domicile or habitual residence in Austria, for criminal acts of terrorism. Moreover, it covers alleged perpetrators of international crimes in which said person is a foreigner who has his habitual residence in Austria or is present in Austria and cannot be extradited.
[13] Austrians serving as United Nations officials or experts abroad are considered to be civil servants.
[14] Applicable to nationals.
[15] Including genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.
[16] Required for nationals that are not civil servants. Not required for acts of terrorism and financing of terrorism.
[17] Required when the alleged perpetrator of a list of offences (see reply submitted pursuant to resolution 71/134) is not an Austrian national, nor Austrian interests are affected and the person cannot be extradited.
[18] Applicable to persons permanently residing in Belarus.
[19] Applicable to nationals.
[20] There are two limitations on this: (a) no prosecution has taken place in the host State; and (b) the penalty imposed in Belarus must not exceed the upper limit set by the host State's legislation for that offence. Exceptionally, the crimes listed in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/183 and Add.1) require no double criminality and are prosecuted by Belarus, if there has been no conviction in the foreign State.
[21] This jurisdictional basis is applicable to: (a) perpetrators of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed against a Belgian national, a recognized refugee in Belgium whose place of habitual residence is in Belgium, or a person who has effectively, habitually and legally resided in Belgium for at least three years; (b) perpetrators of some wartime offences against a Belgian national, a foreigner residing in Belgium at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, or a national of a country that is an ally of Belgium in that war; (c) terrorist offences against Belgian nationals; (d) perpetrators of crimes that are punishable in the State in which they took place by a maximum penalty that exceeds 5 years of deprivation of freedom, committed against a Belgian national; and (e) other offences under international/European Union law that must be prosecuted "by any means".
[22] Applicable to a list of categories of offences, set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/167 and Corr.1).
[23] Applicable to a list of categories of offences, set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/167 and Corr.1). For universal jurisdiction, serious international law violations require no presence of the suspect in Belgium, in order to be prosecuted.
[24] Applicable to: (a) perpetrators having their principal residence in Belgium; (b) co-perpetrators or accomplices to a crime committed by a Belgian national; and (c) persons covered by passive personality jurisdiction.
[25] Refers to persons to which military law applies.

[26] Refers to immunities, as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/167 and Corr.1).
[27] Not required for a specific list of categories of crimes, found in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/63/260 and Add.1).
[28] Not required for: (a) a wider list of categories of crimes, as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/63/260 and Add.1); and (b) persons subject to military law, their attachés and the rest of the accompanying personnel in missions.
[29] Permission is required: (a) when the crime has been committed against a foreigner. In addition, the alleged victim must lodge a complaint; (b) when the submission to the Belgian authorities for investigation, prosecution and so on derives from an international obligation (namely a treaty, custom, or the European Union framework); and (c) for crimes that fall under universal jurisdiction, with some exceptions.
[30] Includes jurisdiction over offences committed on board Bolivian vessels, aircraft or other means of transport in a foreign country.
[31] Applicable to nationals.
[32] Applicable to foreign nationals.
[33] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality and protective principles.
[34] Applicable to nationals and to offences committed on board Bolivian vessels, aircraft or other means of transport in a foreign country.
[35] Applicable to persons covered by the protective principle.
[36] Refers to members and units of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, police officers, civil servants and employees that are deployed abroad to participate in peace support operations and other activities
[37] Applicable to nationals.
[38] Applicable to foreign nationals.
[39] Refers to offences covered by the protective principle.
[40] Not required when the act is a criminal offence against the integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina or if that act is considered a criminal offence under international law.
[41] Applicable to nationals.
[42] Refers to the Status of Forces Agreement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Partnership for Peace, in which Bosnia and Herzegovina appears as a host State.
[43] Applicable to nationals.
[44] The penal code of Bulgaria stipulates that it shall also apply to foreign nationals who have committed crimes of a general nature abroad, whereby the interests of Bulgaria or of Bulgarian citizens have been affected (art. 5).
[45] Applicable to the offences covered by the effects doctrine.
[46] Applicable to nationals.
[47] Refers to Canadians, permanent residents or entities organized under Canadian law for active bribing of foreign public officials, sexual offences or international crimes.
[48] Applicable to terrorism offences in which there are Canadian victims, when the offence is committed against a Canadian government or public facility outside of Canada, or when the offence is committed with the intent to compel the Government of Canada or a Canadian province to act or refrain from acting.
[49] Covers a specific list of offences, including international crimes.
[50] Includes offences on marine vessels, aircraft or space-related, as well as offences committed abroad by Canadian officials, military or diplomatic personnel and, generally, persons that owe some form of allegiance to Canada.
[51] Applicable to persons ordinarily residing in Canada, for the purpose of certain offences as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/167 and Corr.1).
[52] With the exception of permanent residents of Canada acting abroad, this also covers the principles of universal, protective and passive personality jurisdiction.
[53] Applicable to military and associated personnel and to Canadian officials (civilian public servants).
[54] Applicable to nationals and residents of Canada.
[55] Applicable to foreign nationals.
[56] Applicable to the acts of Canadian officials.
[57] Applicable to foreign nationals.
[58] Refers to bribery of foreign public officials, production of child pornography and promotion of child prostitution.

[59] Covers production of child pornography and promotion of child prostitution, when such acts threaten or harm the sexual integrity or freedom of a Chilean.
[60] Applicable to persons having their habitual place of residence in Chile for acts covered by nationality jurisdiction.
[61] Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies when the maximum punishment prescribed in Chinese legislation is more than 3 years; otherwise prosecution on behalf of China is discretionary. This limitation is not applicable to Chinese public officials.
[62] Applicable to persons covered by the effects doctrine and the protective principle.
[63] Refers to the existence of a military penal code, whose scope of application extends to crimes committed by members of the armed forces on active duty outside Colombia.
[64] Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies when the punishment prescribed in Colombian legislation for the offence is at least 2 years.
[65] Covers the situations under the protective principle.
[66] Applicable to nationals that are not public officials and have committed a crime on foreign soil.
[67] Applicable to public officials that are not covered by immunity and to nationals that are not public officials.
[68] Covers situations in which the term of imprisonment prescribed in Colombian legislation is less than 2 years.
[69] Covers persons that are residents in Croatia.
[70] Refers to Croatian citizens that participate in peacekeeping operations or other international activities outside the territory of Croatia.
[71] Not applicable to some offences, as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/208).
[72] Covers a list of offences as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/65/185).
[73] Applicable to persons that are covered by the protective or universality principles.
[74] Applicable only to persons covered by the nationality principle. The period of prescribed imprisonment in Cyprus must exceed 2 years.
[75] Applicable only to persons covered by the nationality principle.
[76] Equivalent treatment to stateless persons holding permanent residence status in Czechia.
[77] Covers acts against nationals of Czechia, but also against stateless persons holding permanent residence status therein.
[78] Principle of "registration" and "subsidiary principle of universality" (see footnote 85).
[79] Applicable to nationals and stateless persons holding permanent residence status in Czechia.
[80] Applicable to persons not covered by the nationality principle.
[81] Applicable to situations covered by the passive personality and subsidiary universality principles.
[82] Applicable to situations in which a foreign national or stateless person has committed a crime abroad, which is covered by the principle of double criminality and the person is not extradited by Czechia; referred to as "subsidiary universality", as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/167 and Corr.1).
[83] Extraterritorial jurisdiction applies to acts that are punishable abroad as felonies or misdemeanors.
[84] Covers situations under the passive personality and universality principles.
[85] Refers to legislation establishing jurisdiction over acts of Armed Forces personnel, as well as over individuals that are in the service of the State.
[86] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality and passive personality principles.
[87] Applicable to nationals that are in the service of the State.
[88] Refers to persons covered by the passive personality and universality principles, as well as aliens who have been detained in Estonia and are not extradited.
[89] Refers to legislation establishing jurisdiction for acts of members of the defence forces during the performance of their duties.
[90] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality and passive personality principles.
[91] Also covers offences connected with a Finnish vessel.
[92] Treatment equivalent to nationals is afforded to: (a) a person who was permanently resident in Finland at the time of the offence or is permanently resident in Finland at the beginning of the court proceedings; and (b) a person who was apprehended in Finland and who at the beginning of the court proceedings is a citizen of Denmark, Iceland, Norway or Sweden or at that time is permanently resident in one of those countries.

[93] Covers offences directed against a Finnish citizen, a Finnish legal entity or a foreigner permanently residing in Finland.
[94] Extends not only to offences committed in a foreign country, but also in a territory not belonging to any State.
[95] Refers to provisions establishing jurisdiction over military offences committed by "soldiers" and over misconduct of personnel operating in international crisis management missions.
[96] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality and passive personality principles.
[97] The minimum punishment for some offences must exceed 6 months.
[98] Two limitations apply: (a) no sanction that is more severe than what is provided by the law of the place of commission should be imposed in Finland; and (b) double criminality is not required if the act has been committed by a Finnish citizen and it falls under one of the offences listed as exceptions in the national legislation (including most sexual offences).
[99] Applicable to specific situations listed in Finnish legislation.
[100] Equivalent treatment to stateless persons residing in Georgia under nationality jurisdiction.
[101] Applicable to persons covered by the universality principle.
[102] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality principle.
[103] Not required for crimes committed by persons covered by the nationality principle and which are of serious or especially serious nature, directed against the interests of Georgia or if the criminal liability for such crime is prescribed by the treaties to which Georgia is a party.
[104] Applicable to situations in which the perpetrator abandons his nationality or otherwise loses it.
[105] Applicable to German public officers or persons specifically engaged in public service, who commit the offence during an official stay or in relation to the exercise of their duties.
[106] Applicable to nationals, excluding public officers and public servants on duty.
[107] Also covers situations in which a foreign national was a Greek citizen at the time of the commission, or who acquired Greek citizenship after commission of the act.
[108] Refers to provisions establishing jurisdiction over military crimes, as well as ordinary offences, committed by members of the armed forces.
[109] Covers offences under the protective and the universality principles.
[110] Extraterritorial jurisdiction under the nationality and passive personality principles; covers only acts that are classified as felonies or misdemeanours by Greek legislation. In the case of a misdemeanour, a criminal complaint by the victim or a request by the Government of the territorial State must be filed. Petty crimes can be exceptionally punished, where it is explicitly provided for by national legislation.
[111] Applicable to offences covered by the nationality and passive personality principles. Double criminality is not required when the act was committed in a territory without State organization.
[112] Not applicable to situations covered by the universality and protective principles.
[113] Also covers "places or vehicles" subject to the jurisdiction of Guatemala.
[114] The following limitations are applicable: (a) the offender has not been tried in the country where the offence was committed; (b) a charge has been brought by or on behalf of the government procurator's office; and (c) the person accused is in Guatemala
[115] Applicable to situations in which extradition of the Guatemalan offender has been refused.
[116] Applicable to situations covered by the protective principle.
[117] Also applicable when the offence abroad was committed by an official in the service of Guatemala or when the offence was committed on board a vessel, aircraft or other mode of transport of Guatemala.
[118] Refers to jurisdiction over sexual offences committed abroad by a resident or citizen of Guyana.
[119] Also applicable to persons that acquired or lost Iraqi citizenship after the act.
[120] Extraterritorial jurisdiction over nationals covers acts that are considered a felony or misdemeanour under Iraqi legislation.
[121] Applicable to situations covered by the nationality principle.
[122] Also covers ships and aircraft in certain circumstances.
[123] Refers to human trafficking.
[124] Jurisdiction for acts against or in relation to a United Nations worker, in accordance with the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994.
[125] Equivalent treatment for persons "ordinarily residing" in Ireland for acts such as sexual offences involving children or human trafficking.
[126] Refers to: (a) defence forces personnel, which covers both members of national military contingents and military observers; and (b) police personnel.

[127] Extraterritorial jurisdiction over nationals covers acts of murder, manslaughter, certain sexual offences involving children and human trafficking, as well as situations in which the victim was attacked abroad but died in Ireland.
[128] Applicable to sexual offences involving children.
[129] Includes situations in which, during interventions or missions, foreign nationals commit offences on the high seas or in foreign territorial waters, against the Italian State or Italian citizens.
[130] Refers to military personnel participating in international missions.
[131] Refers to situations covered by the universality and protective principles.
[132] Also applicable to persons who have acquired or lost Jordanian citizenship after commission of the act.
[133] Applicable to alien residents in Jordan for crimes committed abroad, if the extradition of those persons has not been requested or accepted.
[134] Refers to all public security personnel of all ranks that serve in peacekeeping missions (observers, military detachments and advisers).
[135] Extraterritorial jurisdiction over nationals extends to felonies and misdemeanors, as punished by Jordanian legislation.
[136] Applicable only when the foreign judgment was handed down as a result of official information received from Jordanian authorities.
[137] Also covers vessels registered in Kenya, for acts of piracy.
[138] Applicable to extraterritorial jurisdiction over nationals.
[139] Refers to the agreement between the United Nations and Lebanon concerning the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (27 August 1997).
[140] Applicable to nationals.
[141] Exceptions for "particularly serious offences" apply (including serious sexual abuse of underage persons).
[142] Also covers acts committed on board ships or aircraft flying the flag or displaying the marks of registry of Lithuania.
[143] Equivalent treatment for permanent residents of Lithuania.
[144] Refers to persons covered by the protective and universality principles.
[145] Refers to acts covered by the universality principle.
[146] Applicable to acts covered by the nationality and protective principles.
[147] Refers to persons covered by the passive personality and universality principles, as well as the effects doctrine.
[148] Refers to acts covered by the nationality and passive personality principles, as well as the effects doctrine.
[149] Refers to the universality principle.
[150] Members of the New Zealand Defense Force, members of the New Zealand Police forming part of a United Nations force and persons serving as part of an "overseas operation" outside New Zealand. The latter refers to a person or group of people that is authorized by the Government of New Zealand to participate in any activity for which the Government wishes to provide assistance. Separate legislation also exists for internationally protected persons, United Nations and associated personnel and hostages.
[151] Includes acts of bribing of members of the Government, the judiciary or the parliament.
[152] A general list of crimes subject to extraterritorial jurisdiction is provided in the replies submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/63/260 and Add.1) and resolution 71/134.
[153] Applicable to nationals or residents, for acts committed abroad. It also applies to foreign nationals who are not residents, but are staying in Norway, with the limitation of a maximum penalty of a 1-year (or more) imprisonment for the act.
[154] Refers to acts committed outside the area of sovereignty of any State.
[155] Also covers persons that, after commission of the act, have acquired Norwegian nationality or have become nationals of another Nordic country (and are now staying in Norway). Equivalent treatment to foreign nationals residing in Norway.
[156] For acts covered by the passive personality principle, jurisdiction is available when the maximum penalty is an imprisonment of 6 years or more. For acts covered by the protective and universality principles and committed by foreign nationals, jurisdiction is available when the maximum penalty is an imprisonment of 1 year or more.
[157] Refers to limitations that follow from agreements with foreign States or from international law generally.

[158] The penalty to be imposed in Norway must not exceed the highest statutory penalty for a corresponding act in the country in which the act was committed.
[159] Exceptions apply with regard to certain serious crimes.
[160] The protective and universality principles are applicable to foreign nationals only when the latter are "staying" in Norway.
[161] Also covers persons that have lost or acquired Omani citizenship, after the crime was committed.
[162] The acts must be considered as felonies or misdemeanors under Omani legislation.
[163] Refers to jurisdiction: (a) over acts committed by Panamanian diplomatic agents, officials or employees who have not been prosecuted in the place where the crime was committed by reason of diplomatic immunity; (b) over acts committed abroad, when Panamanian authorities have denied the extradition of a Panamanian or foreign national; (c) over acts committed by Panamanian public servants when directed against the public servant of another State or an official of an international public body.
[164] Includes acts committed on board Paraguayan vessels or aircrafts.
[165] Covers persons that possess Paraguayan nationality at the time of the act or acquire it after the commission of the act.
[166] Includes extraterritorial jurisdiction over non-nationals who are present in Paraguay and whose extradition has been refused.
[167] Exceptionally, the extraterritorial reach may also cover actions committed outside of their official functions, when the receiving State remains inactive.
[168] Refers to nationals.
[169] Mainly applicable to offences that are punishable according to international obligations.
[170] Also covers acts on Peruvian public vessels and aircraft, wherever committed, as well as acts on Peruvian private vessels or aircraft, when committed on the high seas or in airspace over which no State exercises sovereignty.
[171] Limited to money-laundering activities.
[172] Applicable to persons covered by the passive personality, protective and universality principles, as well as the effects doctrine.
[173] Refers to acts of persons covered by the nationality and passive personality principles.
[174] Refers to nationals.
[175] Some exceptions *ratione personae* and *ratione materiae* apply, as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/167 and Corr.1).
[176] Serves as an obstacle to prosecution only if the previous judgment was issued by a Polish court or an international criminal court, unless a binding international agreement indicates otherwise or the proceedings or the enforcement of the judgment were transferred to Poland.
[177] Covers only acts committed abroad by Portuguese nationals against Portuguese nationals.
[178] Refers to offences committed abroad by foreign nationals, who find themselves present in Portugal and are not extradited.
[179] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality and passive personality principles.
[180] Not required when the act is committed by a Portuguese national against a Portuguese national, if the latter resides in Portugal.
[181] Covers acts of trafficking of drugs or persons, piracy or international terrorism.
[182] Refers to offences covered by the universality principle.
[183] For extraterritorial jurisdiction over nationals to be applied, the offence must be classified as a felony or misdemeanor under domestic legislation.
[184] Applicable to offences covered by the nationality principle.
[185] Also covers acts on board a vessel or aircraft of the Republic of Korea.
[186] Applicable to situations covered by the protective and passive personality principles.
[187] Refers to military personnel of the Republic of Korea (officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted soldiers (non-seconded), who are in active service).
[188] Applicable to nationals.
[189] Applicable to acts covered by the protective principle.
[190] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality principle.
[191] Refers to acts covered by the protective and universality principles.
[192] Required for offences committed abroad by foreign nationals against a third State or a citizen of a third State.
[193] Permission of the Minister of Justice is required in limited cases, as set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/65/185).
[194] Refers to jurisdiction over offences under the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act, when committed by citizens or those ordinarily residing in South Africa.

[195] Refers to extraterritorial jurisdiction over sexual offences or other offences under the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act, when committed by citizens or those ordinarily residing in South Africa.
[196] Refers to the existence of a defence act.
[197] Also covers acts committed on board Spanish ships or aircraft.
[198] Covers several international crimes that establish jurisdiction only when they are committed against Spanish nationals, as set out in the questionnaire response submitted on 15 June 2016.
[199] Also covers persons that acquired Spanish nationality after commission of the act. Equivalent treatment is afforded to aliens residing in Spain.
[200] Refers to persons covered by the nationality principle.
[201] Applicable to acts covered by the passive personality, protective and universality principles.
[202] Not required when it is not necessary under an international treaty or the regulations of an international organization to which Spain is a party.
[203] Presence triggers extraterritorial jurisdiction over acts committed abroad by foreign nationals, when the extradition request is not granted.
[204] Including jurisdiction according to the "flag State principle".
[205] Equivalent treatment to aliens that are domiciled in Sweden.
[206] Refers to extraterritorial jurisdiction over crimes committed by military and civilian personnel employed in the Swedish Armed Forces and persons serving in an international operation. It also refers to jurisdiction over crimes committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a member of Swedish Police Peace Support Operations.
[207] Refers to persons covered by the nationality principle.
[208] Refers to offences covered by the universality principle.
[209] Refers to a minimum imprisonment term of 4 years.
[210] Not required for specific grounds of jurisdiction as set out in the questionnaire response submitted on 5 July 2016.
[211] Generally required for the prosecution of all crimes committed outside Sweden. Exceptions include the commission of crimes by a member of the Swedish Armed Forces in an area in which a detachment of the Forces was present.
[212] Refers to acts committed in a location which does not fall under any other criminal jurisdiction.
[213] Refers to persons covered by the military criminal code.
[214] Applicable to persons covered by the nationality principle.
[215] Applicable to persons covered by the universality principle.
[216] Refers to acts covered by the universality principle, including various sexual offences against minors.
[217] Required for offences covered by the nationality and universality principles.
[218] Presence triggers universal jurisdiction, when the person has not been extradited.
[219] Also covers persons that acquired Tunisian nationality after commission of the act.
[220] Extraterritorial jurisdiction over nationals covers acts that are classified as felonies or misdemeanors under Tunisian legislation.
[221] Also covers acts committed abroad by stateless persons permanently residing in Turkmenistan.
[222] Covers acts committed abroad by foreign nationals or stateless persons who are not permanently residing in Turkmenistan.
[223] Refers to acts covered by the nationality and passive personality principles.
[224] Refers to acts covered by the universality principle.
[225] Applicable to persons that are covered by the nationality principle.
[226] Applicable to offences covered by the nationality, passive personality and protective principles.
[227] Covers persons who are "resident" in the United Kingdom, for the purposes of jurisdiction over genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, as well as persons covered by the universality principle.
[228] Refers to extraterritorial jurisdiction over members of the British armed forces or anyone else who, for the time being, is subject to service law and Crown Servants acting or purporting to act in the course of their employment.
[229] As set out in the reply submitted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General (A/71/167 and Corr.1).
[230] Equivalent treatment for legal permanent residents of the United States for the purposes of prosecution for extraterritorial engagement in acts of human trafficking.

[231] Applicable to acts covered by the nationality principle, including paying a child for prostitution or engaging in a sexual act with a child that is too young to consent.

[232] Refers to the application of the penal code of Yemen to crimes that are committed outside State territory and concern the Yemeni courts, in accordance with the Law of Criminal Procedures.